# THE SCANDAL

Frank Moulton and Mr. Beecher Expected to Testify This Week.

A MERRY PREACHER.

How He Dodges the Reportorial Demon.

THE SITUATION AT THE PRESENT TIME.

What Ex-Mayor Hall Knows About the Libel Suit.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST'S TALK.

The Newspapers and the Public on the Brooklyn Query.

#### THE SITUATION.

The situation and opinion touching the scandal case remained unchanged yesterday. There were no new characters brought upon the stage nor was a novel phase presented. The excitement has evidently subsided, or, in other words, the community has become so completely satisfied with the subject that there appears to be a general desire to keep cool and exercise patience until the man of mystery, Mutual Moulton, may condescend to go before the Plymouth church investigating committee and tell all he knows. When this is done Mr. Beecher will present his statement and testify before the committee, and the world will then be enabled to judge between the innocence or guilt of the distinguished accused. It is deemed scarcely MR. BRECHER'S STATEMENT

will be made public this week. Rev. Dr. Storrs will doubtiess testily before the committee terminate their deliberations. A relative of Mr. Beecher, a gentleman who did not wish his name to be published, in speaking of the apologetic letters of the pastor to Moulton and Tilton yesterday, claimed that no one could read these letters, in view of the real facts in the case and of Theodore's own statement, and fail to perceive that adultery had nothing to do with the matter. "Mr. Moulton," said the gentleman referred to, has declared to Rev. Mr. Halliday and others Mr. Beecher's innocence of any crime; and in his presence Mr. Hailiday took down his affirmations in writing. Among other expressions written down was the following:-'I know more of this matter than any other man, and I know Mr. Beecher is innocent.' All this will appear in an. Beccher is innocent.' All this will appear in the evidence which the investigating committee will in good time present to the public through the press. If any combination has been entered into between Frank Moulton and Mr. Thion to rain Henry Wara Beecher, he would be the greater villain of the two. Though it might possibly go hard with Mr. Beecher,' the speaker said, "there is evidence to be produced that even Moulton and Theone the said against without entailing ruin upon themselves."

ton combined could not stand against without entailing ruin upon themselves."

MR. BOWEN.

though much sought after, remains at Woodstock, Could, evidently preferring seclusion and quiet to the charm of journalistic society upon the question of the day. It appears that about three years ago the mother-in-law of Mr. Alden D. Spooner, lawyer, and consuited him in reference to obtaining a divorce for her daughter Elizabeth. Mrs. Tilton, however, declined to enter into the proposed suit or have anything to do with it saying she world stand by Mr. Tilton to the last and would not listen to any proposition to the contrary, "and," said Mr. Spooner, "it is but just to all parties to state the firmness with which she clung to her busband against her mother. So the pies of divorce was abandoned, and, as far as I know, has never since been broached."

The generosity which Mr. Tilton is supposed to have evinced in giving his wife full possession of his house and effects, and "roughing it alone in the world, if needs be," appears to be questioned as somewhat insincere by the more intimate friends of Mrs. Tilton. He has, it is said.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER THE HOUSE Until the case is over, as his domicile had become a notorious one and he would "keep it for his battle ground."

The libel soit was dismissed from the discussions

a notorious one and he would be a considered battle ground."
The libel soit was dismissed from the discussions upon the scandal yesterday, and an impression prevails that it will be dismissed by Justice Riley on Monday next as out of place in a civil justice

#### A LEGAL OPINION BY A. OAKEY HALL.

One of our reporters, accosting A. Oakey Hall in one of the courts, inquired whether in his long experience as District Attorney he had ever known of an interloper making a criminal com-

complainant is either the person whose rights or property have been injured or some friend in his

REPORTER-But, suppose a prosecutor refuses to prefer a complaint ? Mr. Hall-He cannot refuse. The police au-

thorsty or the magistrate or the District Attorney. who may be convinced that the public weal demands an investigation, can compel a complainant to appear and he examined. REPORTER-Then you think Justice Riley should

have sent for Mr. Reecher and asked him whether he wished to prosecute?

Mr. Hall (smiling) - You are a sharp interro

gator. For "should have" say "might have," then

REPORTER-Or he might have dismissed it? Mr. HALL-Nine magistrafes in ten would have done so. Libel is not a strictly personal offence, por a purely public one. There is no statute on the anbject of libel. It is a common law misdemeanor. It is simply constituted an offence because the tendency of all libels is to create individual animosities and to disturb the public peace. If I remember accurately, I think modern authorities agree with old Biackstone that this is the whole which the law considers in allowing prosecutions

for libel.

REPORTER—Is there any rule of court about the matter?

Mr. HAIL—There is a common usage. Our Supreme Court and Oyer and Terminer and, of course, minor magistrates inherited the common law powers of the Court of Kings Bench in England and tributary tribunals. That Court has a rule that it will not grant an information for libel unless the prosecutor who applies for it (and by this it means the party libelled) makes affidavit asserting directly and pointedly that he is innocent of the charge imputed to him.

REPORTER—Which would imply that

MR. GAYNOR COULD NOT BE COMPLAINANT?

Mr. HALL—I think, clearly. How could be say the libel was ialse and maictous? Only the person libelled knew that fact. This was a necessary predemy to provoke breach of the peace which solely impels criminal prosecution for libel. Of this the authorities were the best judges.

REPORTER—Certainly; and Mr. Gaybor could hardly have expected Mr. Rescher or his friends impelied to cowhide Mr. Tilton. Do you think District Attorney Winslow could prefer complaint?

Mr. HALL—Or the Attorney General.

REPORTER—What do you think of District Attorney winslow's impartiality in the matter? he is a member of the se-cailed Beecher court.

Mr. HALL—Or the Attorney General.

Mr. HALL—Or the and the process of the county when Mr. Winslow was in office before in Brooklyn, and have had large professional intercourse with him. He is singularly fair and calm, and what Down REPORTER—Is there any rule of court about the

Mr. Hall.—I was in office in this county was a Mr. Winslow was in office before in Brooklyn, and have had large professional intercourse with him. He is singularly fair and calm, and what Down Easters call a "judgmatacal man." He has great tact and discretion.

Reporter.—With fearlessness?

Mr. Hall.—Precisely the word. He will do his dity to friend or foe. I scarcely have known a man of less apparent bias. If he comes to the conclusion Mr. Beecher is innocent of all beyond some social indiscretion, whereof Mr. Beecher possesses some exaggerated ethical sense, I.—. (hesitating.) Reporter.—You will agree with Mr. Winstow.

Mr. Hall.—I should be most strongly inclined to from my behef in his impartial judgment.

REPORTER.—Now I have pinned you in this corner, is there any other legal news you can give me on this absorbing subject.

Mr. Hall. (pointedly)—Are you authorized to re-

residence.
"By the way," queried Mr. Beecher. "isn't there a committee of some kind in session somewhere around here."

REPORTER—You ought to know that better than

Mr. Beecher—Oh, not at all; for newspaper men know almost everything, or at least you make people believe so. I am, you know, something of a newspaper man myself. I always like to meet reporters. There are, to be sure, some black sleep among them; but I think they will compare very favorably with any other profession in the world. This business of mine. I think, has

This business of mine, I think, has

DONE SOME OF THEM GOOD.

REPORTER—What do you mean by that?

Mr. Bekerrer—Well, it has induced a good many
of them to go to chun h—Plymouth, of course, I
mean—and that does them good, I know, for they
are necessarily the most attentive and observing
portion of the congregation.

REPORTER—Have you the detailed statement
which you bromised ready?

Mr. Bekerrer Hangling heartily)—Several others
would like to know that.

REPORTER—Yes, sir; and I assure you that if you
tell me many thousands will know it before to-morrow night.

ow night. Mr. Bekcher—Can't you get anything out of the

ommittee?

REPORTER—Sometimes a little.

Mr. BEECHER—I guess so; there's a

LITTLE LEAK THERE.

REPORTER—Have you been before the committee

this alternoon?

Mr. Berchen (facetiously)—The committee was there oelore me; they generally are.

REPORTER—How long do you think the members were there before you to-day?

Mr. BERCHER—Really, I did not measure it.

REPORTER—Did you present them with any statement to-day?

REPORTER—Did you present them with any statement to-day?

Mr. Bercher—No. I am free to say to you that I have been, am still and

WILL CONTINUE TO WORK AT IT.

Now how much do you think you can write out of what I have been saying to you?

REPORTER—That depends upon how much more you may say seriously. You are evidently in a jocose mood, but I mean business.

Mr. Bercher—I think you ought to see Mrs. Beccher. She'll tell you a great deal more than I feel disposed to—Won't she Henry? (addressing his son who wakked the other side of him).

Henry gave an affirmative nod.

REPORTER—But for the lateness of the hour I would like to adopt your suggestion, and see Mrs. Beecher.

Section.

Mr. BERCHER—I condide everything to her, and the can, and I think will, answer satisfactorily my question you put to her. I know, too, that the would be glad to see you.

RPORTER—When will you make your statement

public?
Mr. BEECHER-Well, there's the trustees of Trinity church, who are ever so anxious to have me go over there, and after the religious exercises and a tune or two by Brother Morgan on the organ, why Pil get up and make my statement. There is sure to be a big crowd, and the tickets are to be \$1 cach.

REPORTER-What will be done with the proceeds?

eeds f Mr. Bercher-I'll get fifty per cent, of course, and the balance will be given to some other

and the balance will be given to some other charity.

At this point Mr. Beecher laughed outright, so did his son, and of course the reporter couldn't help it, and laughed heartier than either.

"But," said Mr. Beecher, continuing, "the trouble about the matter is that Grace church is vieing with Trinity, and want to have me exclusively, and so I AM IN A QUANDARY.

Can you suggest any means by which I could get out of it?"

Out of it?"

REPORTER—Certainly I can; and, in addition to that, I would lend all my influence to the scheme I am about to suggest. I believe in home rule, and instead of going to New York I'd give Brother Taimage a lift, and deliver the statement in his Tabernacle.

Tabernacle.

Mr. Brecher—A capital idea. Do you know I think Brother Taimage would like to capture me? Reporters—I suppose you are greatly bothered by inquisitive reporters?

Mr. Brecher—Oh, no. I like to meet them, but I'm careful now what I say to them. I have been a

but 1'm careful now what I say to them. I have been a credulous and confiding sort of a boy, but I think I'u soon show that I bave not been a bad boy.

REPORTER—You have been a good boy?

Mr. Bercher—And I wish you would enable me to prove that you have been a good boy?

Mr. Bercher—And I wish soon. Of that you may be certain. The newspapers have been severely harsh upon both sides of this question.

REPORTER—May I state that neither yourself nor any of your friends had any part in the arrest of Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Bercher—Ah, poor Theodore! You know as well as I do all about that.

REPORTER—But I would like to have an authoritative denial from yourself.

Mr. Bercher—I'll not deny it, for there is no necessity. Did the examination before Justice Riley come off to-day?

REPORTER-Yes, sir; and is adjourned till Mr. BEECHER-I think you can make a column REPORTER—I'd like to have it a little more solid.

and I tunk I might make more than a column. Indeed, if you answer me two questions, I'll promise to electrify Brooklyn with a "stick." Mr. Bercher.—You can "stick" the people as much as you like, but the committee, you see, will necessarily have the preference as to what I have to say and will say.

REFORTER—IS Mr. Henry C. Bowen to appear bete the committee?
Mr. BEECHER—Mr. Bowen is away in the counpenjoying himself, I hope. And that reminds
e: Mr. Bowen is a great iriend of mine, you REPORTER-I have heard statements to the con-

BEECHER-Well, tell me what you know ART. BERCHER—Well, tell the What you know about this very matter.

REPORTER—Some folks say Mr. Bowen has been the Mephistopheles of this whole scandal.

Mr. BERCHER (reflectively)—Well, well. I have always tried to be iriendly with him, and behind his back now.

At this point of the conversation Mr. Beecher's residence was reached and the interview terminated.

## CHICAGO SUFFRAGISTS SPEAK.

The Chicago Post and Mail, which reached this city yesterday, has the following interview with an anonymous suffragist :-

an anonymous suffragist:

As Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony have paid Chicago several protracted visits at no very remote date, a Post and Moli representative was delegated to go among their friends this morning and learn, if possible, any additional facts these persons might be cognizant of. The first called upon was the lady who entertained Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony for several weeks last winter. She is perhaps the most prominent woman suffragist in Chicago, if not in the West.

"You have seen Mrs. Stanton's statement, I suppose?" said the envoy after seats were taken and the subject introduced.

"Yes," replied Mrs. ——, "and I am just as vexed as I can be about it. I don't believe Mrs. Stanton ever said what is ascribed to her. You know how maccurate some reporters are. I believe they have misunderstood ner."

"You know something of the case?"

"Yes, I have known of it for years—knew of it ayear before Mrs. Woodhuli did."

"Have you ever heard Miss Anthony say anything about ity"

"Yes. We have talked it over a great many times. I have near with her alsored.

rectly and pointedly that he is innocent of the charge imputed to him.

Reports — Wine would imply that

MR. GAYNOR COULD NOT BE COMPLAINANT?

MR. HALL—I think, clearly. How could he say the libel was laise and malcious? Only the person liminary. Besides, as before said, it is the tendency to provoke breach of the peace which solely impels criminal prosecution for hoel. Of this the authorities were the best judges.

REPORTER—Certainly; and Mr. Gaynor could hardly have expected Mr. Beecher or his friends impelled to cowhide Mr. Filton. Do you think bistrict Attorney Winslow could prefer complaint?

Mr. HALL—Or the Attorney General.

REPORTER—Chaid to you think of District Attorney winslow's impartiality in the matter? he is a member of the se-called Beecher court.

Mr. HALL—I was in office before in Brooking, and have had large professional intercourse with him. Hasters call a "judgmatical man." He has great that and claim, and what Down Easters call a "judgmatical man." He has great that and discretion.

REPORTER—Win fearlessness?

Mr. Hall.—Precisely the word. He will do his duty to friend or foe. I scarcely have known a mount influence of the se-called Beecher court.

REPORTER—Now have pinned you in this continued that sort of thing; but Miss Authony thought Mrs. Titton was quite as smart as fact and all specific its impartial judgment.

REPORTER—Now his meartial judgment.

REPORTER—Now his moeant of all beyond some casguerated chical sense, I.— (hesitating) from my belief in his impartial judgment.

REPORTER—Now his mipartial judgment.

REPORTER—You will agree with Mr. Winstow.

REPORTER—You will agree with Mr.

pleasantly released nimself from Herald detention.

A FUNNY TALK WITH MR.

BEECHER.

The Argus yesterday published a funny interview with Rev. Benry Ward Beecher. The author of "the talk" in question met the pastor of Plymouth thursh on the corner of Court and Montague streets on Wednesday night, and, upon accosting him, the subjoined dialogue ensued:—

"I suppose," said Mr. Beecher, "you would Like To HAYS ME SAY SOMETHING?"

"Well, Mr. Beecner, it would afford me profound pleasure to record anything you might be pleased to say concerning almost any topic, but I would be particularly delighted to have you say something concerning yourself, in this scandal matter,"

Mr. BEECHER.

E. "By the way," queried Mr. Beecher. "isn't there a committee of some kind in session somewhere around here."

REPUNNY TALK WITH MR.

The highest regard for Elizabeth Tilton, and at the same time insisting that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? On you of horse in this first the same time insisting that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? On you of horse in the same time insisting that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? On you of horse in missing that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? On you of horse in missing that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? On you of horse in missing that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? On you do not have in the story to Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. Stanton sale? The been the story to Mrs. Stanton sale? The he sory to Mrs. Stanton sale? The he was in New York, he became as the stanton sale, 'No; you told us yourself. Theodore and Shiamed of this magination. Then Mrs. Stanton sale, 'No; you don't believe Beecher is guilty?"

"You don't beleve Be

has retailed his story right and left."

"But as to Mrs. Stanton's story?" interjected the envoy.

"Oh. yes; I must get back to that," responded the lady, out of breath. "Well, to be specific. Susan Anthony could not have revealed a confession of criminality made by Mrs. Tilcon to any one—not even Mrs. Stanton. It would have been atroctous and entirely the contrary to SUSAN'S NATURE.

If such a confession was ever made, it was locked in Susan Anthony's breast, and will remain there till she dies. Next, if it was made, she must have lost respect either for her own ideas of marriage or Mrs. Tilton's intelligence or purity. She did not; but, on the contrary, to-day regards all with the highest esteem. Again, if it was made, Miss Anthony would never have denounced Mrs. Woodhull as she has done, time and tine again in this house. As I said before, either good old Mrs. Stanton has been incorrectly reported or she grossly misunderstood Susan."

"Do you think Theodore Tilton is not truthful?" "Yes, I do, and have had many proofs of it. Among other things, he once said isabelia Hooker first gave him this story. Well, that was proved faise in this way:—When Mrs. Stanton was out West lecturing, long after Mr. Tilton said that, and when Mrs. Woodhull was dirst printing paragraphs in the New York World, she made my house her headquarters. All of her letters came here, and she read a good many to me. A number were from Isabelia Hooker thing which makes me believe this statement of Mrs. Stanton's is not genuine is the way sale is made to talk of the bother-in-law. She thinks the world of the letters of the had any reference to 'brother Henry.' Isabelia knew nothing of the seands! except what Mrs. Stanton told her. Another thing which makes me believe this statement of Mrs. Stanton's is not genuine is the way sale is made to talk of

Now, Sam Wilkeson.

Now, Sam Wilkeson is her brother-in-law. She thinks the world of him. It is not at all like her to say anything against him. I don't believe she has."

has."

MORE TESTIMONY.

The Post and Mail man called upon another lady, one long recognized as a leader in journalistic circles, who had been an intimate of Miss Anthony. She confirmed the above statement in every particular; said Miss Anthony never could have made such assertions to Mrs. Stanton, and she did not believe Mrs. Stanton had been correctly understood. These facts, taken in connection with the not very agreeable reputation of the Brooklyn Argus, the paper claiming to have interviewed the great suffragist, will induce many people to believe the report bogus.

#### WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Stop the Noise. TO THE EDITOR O' THE HERALD :-

Dinna ye think that folks want to sleep? We are deaved wi' that thing about Beecher an' Tilton, an' Tilton an' Beecher, an' the puir distracket lass, an' Moulton, the keeper o' an' Bowen an' Carpenter, an' a' the clashmaclaver. Tell the puir frightened dove to hand a hard cheek, an' let a' the male fork do the talkin' an' make fuils o' themsels.

Tell the committee to stop their ponsense. Didn't they know since he wed the man Richardson to anither man's wife that he wad stap at naethin'? And didn't they support him a' the time?
An' as for the tither leilow, what could he expec'
but the same frae Beecher that McParland did
frae Richardson? Don't twa and twa mat' four?
Now, I say, let Beecher go on never mindin'. Let
the committee be abolished. Let Triton stop his
talk an' tak' on saim singing, as in
times gone by. What kind o' a kirk mann it
be that gaes in pieces for the vagary o' ane man?
Dinna we know that Luther did the same? He
took a nun frae her vows. He was married to her
quite as much an' a guid deal mair than the winsome lady o' Thion's house. An' its a' the same
down since. The Kirk o' Rome would hae shuffled
lieecher out an' gin bim a kick when gaen. But
the Plymouth Kirk maun be consistent. If they
accept Luther's fall, why not accept a' ithers? Ye
ken what Hndioras says:—
There was an ancient, sage philosopher

There was an ancient, sage philosopher
That had read Alexander Ross over.
And swore the world, as he could prove,
Was made of fighting and of love.
Justs oromances are, for what else
Lists to them but love and battles?
And sae I say its a romance; but its becomin' sae

noisy I cauna have it gas on any longer without a protest, which I send till ye in the name o' BONNIE DOON.

Mr. Beecher's Remedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-What is the reason that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher does not get Theodore Tilton arrested for defama. tion of character? When a few years ago an arti cle in a certain Sunday paper connected an emi nent merchant in this city with a notorious woman he immediately had the editors of the paper before a police court and made them retract the libel. It appears strange that Mr. Beecher, whose useruiness depends as much upon his moral example as upon his eloquence, if innocent, now that specific charges are made against him does not adopt a similar course. Any verdict that a committee of his friends—appointed by himself—may come to will be looked upon with suspicion and be of very little consequence in washing away any stains on his character—if there are any. No other public man in America, i venture to assert, would amely submit to being brought into disrepute and held up with scorn to the eyes of the multitude as a sensual brute.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

# THE PRESS ON THE SCANDAL.

The Committee Is a Fraud.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] The Piymouth church committee is a fraud. It has never intended to do anything but acquit Mr. Beecher. As a means of arriving at the truth its reports are worthless.

Bad People vs. Good People.

[From the Gaiesburg (Ill.) Republican.] We think Mr. Beecher has fallen into a great mistake in trying to clear himself of the grave charges made against him, by trying to blacken the character of the principal witness and his associates. The question is not, is Mr. Tilton a bad man, and his associates (male and female) dis-

## The Ridiculous Scene in the Play.

[From the Troy Times.] The most ridiculous scene in the play (tragic or farcical as it may yet appear) was enacted in Brooklyn yesterday. One Gaynor, said to be an editor engaged upon the Brooklyn Argus, a journal which is bitteriy opposed to Mr. Beecher. ap-peared before a Justice of the Peace of that city peared before a Justice of the Peace of that city and swore out warrants for the arrest of Mr. Titton on the charge of having libelled the pastor of Plymonth church. This Gaynor has no possible interest in the case, and the prosecution commenced by him is solely with the view of prolonging the scandal and increasing the sales of the sensational journals. It is possible the courts are the proper place to dispose of this matter, but Mr. Beecher or his friends must be the judge of that. The meddlesomeness of Gaynor deserves to be severely rebuked, and we doubt if the courts will take cognizance of the case brought before them in the way it is attempted to present this one. Gaynor should be kicked out of every tribunal before which he shall bring his complaint. He is an impertinent chap, who requires to be faught a lesson in good manners and decency.

# The Right Thing at Last.

[From the Springfield (Mass ) Republican.] Theodore Tilton was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of libelling Henry Ward Beecher, and the scandal is therefore now in a fair way to be transferred to the courts. The proceeding was evidently prompted by Tilton himself, who has been courting an arrest for several days. We are heartly giad this step has been taken. The public has had quite enough of the so-called investigation that has been going on the past forthight, of a committee that goes around abusing one of the parties it professes to impartially bear, of "statements" and "explanations" and interviews and rumors and all the rest of the wretched mess. What people want to know is whether Mr. Beecher is guilty or innocent, and they have pretty generally made up their minds that the report of the jury selected by the accused is not going to help them much to make up their minds. There is now but one course open that will ever

satisfy the American public as to Mr. Beecher's character, and that course is an impartial trial in open court, with the witnesses put upon their oaths and a jury that is not prejudiced against either party from the start. We only hope that the trial will be a prompt one. The sooner it is over the cetter, however it may turn out.

Religion Will Not Suffer.

[From the Cooperstown (N. Y.), Journal.] On one other point we desire to add a word: The fear is constantly and earnestly expressed that the fall of Mr. Beecher-whatever may be the depth of that fall-will inflict a serious blow on the cause of religion and sound morality. We do not participate in that fear, mainly for the reason the participate in that fear, mainly for the reason the greatest leader is so very small compared with the mighty cause he has endeavored to champion. God raises up leaders as he has need of them; and if one prove false, let him be assured "his sin will find him out" and throw him from the rank of captain. True, when one suffers all must to a certain extent suffer with him; but the march of a grand army is not checked when the leader of a small division falls; when a mighty ship goes down at sea a hundred hearts may bleed, out there is no mark left upon the mighty waters. View it in any light, this is a sad affair; but may not good spring from the exposure which has been made? Will it not teach a lesson of prudence, of proper restraint, needed in the best of society? Will it not aid in bringing into greater and deserved odium all the free-love and kindred heresies which have too long fourished, and been winked at by people who should sooner have frowned upon them? And will it not be likely to incite the great lights of the American puint to more earnest labors in behalf of sound orthodox views, and proper church distipline and government: Plymouth church has had for many years in its puipit a brilliant and eloquent and popular preacher, in some respects a great man, more prominent than any other pulpit orator in the country, second to none in the work; they have been justly prond of him, and he has enjoyed their love and friendship, and has led them as a shepherd would his sheep; they have almost made an idol of him, and in an evil hour their idol fails. Let the mantie of charity be thrown over his faults, whatever they are, and he be allowed to retire from public view. greatest leader is so very small compared with the

[From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.] When will this flood of filth, which rushes through the columns of the daily press like the reiuse of a great city through its sewers, cease We have had it ad nauseam, and cry out in our agony to be spared a further infliction. Whole columns appear each day in the New York papers, agony to be spared a further indiction. Whole columns appear each day in the New York papers, and yet there is no indication that it is drawing to a close; and even after this irregular investigation by the church we are threatened with a constant rehash or the whole scandal by suits innumerable in court, both civil and criminal—and where will it end? The demoralizing effect it has already had upon the public mind will be learning increased, and fain would we for the sake of decency, if not of religion, morality and charity, see it forever buried from the public sight,

A Pittsburg Query

(From the Pittsburg Commercial.) Last week's number of the Christian Union Henry Ward Beecher's paper-has a notable article entitled "As we forgive our debtors." It takes the ground that in the Divine disposition takes the ground that in the Divine disposition "there is no place for vindictive wrath, no place for the indiction of suffering save as a means of cure," and not that of "condemnation;" while, later on, it urges that the essence of the Bible is love, and that "love's whole nature is to restore the lost, to heal, to save." The query is, was the article written by Mr. Beecher, and if so, under what inward pressure? It sounds vastly like a man's piteous cry for mercy at the hands of his fellow men.

A Singular Opinion.

[Branch's letter from New York to the Buffalo Courier.] It is thought by candid and charitable outsiders that if Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton should unite in a confession that they had said unawares into s deplorable love scrape, but without criminality of plained and something very like the truth would be revealed without destroying confidence in the integrity of either of them. But such a conclusion, while retaining for Mr. Beccher the respect and sympathy due to human weakness without turpitude, would cut down his position and power as a pastor to second rate, and this, in the estimation of other large stockholders in Plymonth church, would never do. They will, therefore, persist in the useless endeavor to make the public believe that Mr. Beccher's agony unto death and the inter ruin he conlessed to be impending over him had no other substance than a consciousness of having given injudicious advice in a domestic quarrel. All expectation is now concentrated on Mr. Frank Moulton's testimony, the character of which must be the turning point in the case. If the contessions made to him orally were more distinct than those committed to him in writing we shall be sorry. It does not seem as if he could have been the medium and trustee of that confession without knowing what it was about. plained and something very like the truth would

"The Funniest Bit of Newspaper Nicety."

[From the Rochester Union.] The funniest bit of newspaper nicety out is that of the Albany Express, which tells its readers that. governed by a sense of propriety, it excluded from its columns the "ankie scene, the details of which were so offensive and indecent." As if this advertisement would not send every reader of the paper to "the shop over the way." to see, by way or carlosity, just how "offensive and indecent" the "ankie scene" was.

Take Them Into Court.

(From the Oswego Palladium.) Storm clouds gather about Beecher. As the witand themselves being surrounded and their vantage ground circumscribed. It is useless to deny the fact that public opinion, which has sturdily stood by Beecher up to this time, is slowly out surely yielding to the terrible pressure of circumstood by Beecher up to this time, is slowly out surely yielding to the terrible pressure of circumstances which come to the corroboration of Tilton. There is but one way out of all this—a thorough and perfectly fair investigation of the whole matter before a properly constituted tribunal, where witnesses may be called and compelled to come—and where perjury may be punished with the penitentiary. Tilton and Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton and Moulton and Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse and Tilton's mother, and all who know anything of the matter, must be brought into court and made to testify under direct and cross examination.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.) As Mrs. Enzabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, "Jennie June," and all the other mistresses and misses who contributed to the Revolut tion seem to have been acquainted with the great Brooklyn "secret." the conjecture naturally arises whether it furnished the sauce piquant to the Deimonico dinhers which used to be served up to the Sorosis Sisters, and whether the desire to gossip about it with greater freedom did not lead the Sisters to the determination to exclude all members or the other sex from their periodical tea parties.

The following poem appeared originally in the Atlantic Monthly:-

I watched her at her spinning And this was my beginning Of wooing and winning. But when a maid opposes, And throws away your roses You say the case forecloses Yet sorry wit one uses. Who loves and thinks he loses, Because a maid refuses. For by her once denying She only means comblying Upon a second trying. When first I said, in pleading.
"Behold, my love lies bleeding.
She heard me half unheeding When afterward I told her And blamed her growing colder She dropped upon my shoulder. Had I a doubt? That quelled it. Her very look dispelled it. I caught her hand and held it. I caught her hand and heid it.

Alone the lane I led her.
And while her cheeks grew redder,
I sought outright to wed her.
Good end from had beginning:
My wooing came to winning—
And still I watch her spinning.
THEODORE TILION.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The Western press shows a much stronger distrust of Mr. Beecher than the Eastern. Nothing can excuse, however, a bitter and unjust attack in the Chicago Tribune on his preaching and pulpit morals. The writer, in aiming to show that no harm will come to Christianity by his downfall. charges that the great preacher has been a hyporite, not a Christian, and that he had no religion, occause "ne drew no man nearer to God than ne could have been drawn by methods in use before Beecher was born." Must every minister then originate a new gospel before ne can claim to have a religion.

Mr. Beecher Not a Hypocrite.

originate a new gospel before he can claim to have a religion 7 and a hypocrite. Falling into temptation is not hypocrisy, it is sin. Receher has never, in his preaching, exalied his own virtues or claimed to have any. Undoubtedly he should have been virtuous, and the presumption was that he was; but, if he led short of his own standard and of that high mark to which he sought to inspire other men, it was evidence of his railty, not of deceif or hypocrisy. There is no dictum so easily misundershood and so often misapplied as that a man should only preach as he can practise. If this were the universal rule we should forever grovel. On the contrary, there must be, as there always has been, a constant and sincere preaching of a gospel better than the very beat of us can practise. It is only by preaching better than we practise better.

# NEW MUNICIPAL COMPLICATIONS.

Fight Between Sheriff Conner and Comptroller Green.

THE SHERIFF'S CLAIMS RESISTED.

More Suits Threatened Against the City.

Interesting Statistics and Figures from the Official Record-Interviews with Sheriff Conner and County Auditor Earla.

Within the past few years litigation has increased in this city to a considerable extent. It may safely be estimated that ten thousand civil cases are adjudicated yearly in the State courts, and the number of citizens interested in the proper iy administration of justice, as well as the various interests at stake, may be easily judged from this standpoint.

ment in carrying out the process and jurisdiction of these courts is the Sheriff's office, presided over by William C. Conner, who was elected to that offic last fall. The emoluments of this position have been variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$400,000 annually. The sources of revenue are specifically regulated by statute, and it is made an indictable offence for any Speriff to demand or receive emoluments considered extortionate or ille gal. The Sheriff can also be impeached or removed by the Governor for cause in the same manner a in similar proceedings instituted against Mayorsour worthy antediluvian Chief Magistrate, Have meyer, being an example of how proceedings may be instituted in this connection. GREN SHOWS HIS HAND.

The bills of the Sheriff against the county are made out quarterly, and since the smash-up of the Ring have been the subject of dissection, intrigue, bad blood and indiscriminate slaughter all around the political arena. The Sheriff holds a vigorous political pull in the councils of Tammany Hall from the large patronage in his hands, and in former days those bills were held back by the Comptroller as a check rein upon any aggressive movements the Sheriff might be tempted to make against the party which elected him. During O'Brien's administration this was particularly noticeable and partially resulted in the organization of the "young democracy," the attack upon Tweed and his co laborers by O'Brien and followers and other desultory skirmishes which the poor innocent people supposed was the result of honest indignation and aroused virtuous sentiment. The citizen is easily fooled by the promises and asseverations of blatant political backs and double-dealing knaves, whose usiness it is to throw dust in the eyes of the taxpayer and pocket the stealings, while a glamour of honesty and virtue seems to pervade the whole

But, right or wrong, just claim, blackmailing or disbonest claim, Green is bound to stick, quibble and disturb. The validity and justice of these Sheriff's claims against the county, as sent in to the Comptroller, are matters of heated discussion now. Other claims are coming, in process of settlement and being prepared. Bitter feeling and recrimination are aroused, charges and counter charges made, indictments by the Grand Jury and enarges made, indictments by the Grand Jury and impeachment by the Governor threatened, while the innocent public watches and waits for some quietts to this boisterous political whirlpool. Green and Conner are understood to be at daggers' points. The drama has been opened in real earnest. The people regaled with the comedy—perhaps tragedy—of the Beecher scandal are promised a new political sensation of the real "Ring" type.

ised a new potencial stype.

A deficient attaché, big with the rumors that blacken the sky, sailted forth yesterday for information on these matters. He was told that about three thousand lawyers and thousands of hitgants in this city were interested in these questions of Sheriff's fees and charges. Surely the subject was then of a class necessary for the Herald to look

then of a class necessary for the Herald to look into.

SHREIFF CONNER

was found at his office at the new Court House, dressed in light summer costume, and engaged in the routine matters of his department. The Herald representative stated the object of his visit; that rumors were in circulation of a bitter fight between himself and Comptroller Green in the matter of his county bills, and that the public and the legal profession particularly were interested in the matter.

The Sheriff replied that he had presented his two quarters' bills to the county, and that they have not yet been paid. He claimed that they were all perfectly legitimate, and that if Green did not pay him immediately he would commence a sait. His bills were smaller than those presented by any other Sheriff.

The Herald representative remarked that he understood Mr. Kelly's county bills were the smallest presented by any Sheriff for years past,

smallest presented by any Sheriff for years past, to which conner replied that the business of the courts had materially increased since that time.

"I will visit Mr. Green to-day," concluded the Sheriff, "and ascertain from him what are his conscious!

Sheriff, "and ascertain from him what are his objections."

This ended the interview, no questions being asked as to any other bills issued by the Sheriff and claims put forward in his behalf. It is understood, however, that the Sheriff claims 37% cents for every prisoner committed by a police magistrate; but this item does not appear upon his two quarters bills, although it is one of the largest sources of emolument if recognized as valid by the county.

UP STAIRS—AN INTERVIEW WITH COUNTY AUDITOR EARLE.

cuarters bills, although it is one of the largest sources of emolument if recognized as valid by the county.

UP STAIRS—AN INTERVIEW WITH COUNTY AUDITOR EARLE.

From the Sherin's office to the Comptroller's department is but one flight of stairs in the new Court House. Here, in the outside office, was found the impenetrable, marble-visaged mat, County Auditor Earle, who has stepped into the shoes of the notorious Watson, of King celebrity. While the Harald man stood apart waiting for an interview, in the space of five minutes at least one dozen claimants against the city shouted across the railing at the doomed Earle. Questions of all sorts were hurled at mm with telegraphic rapidity, while he bore assault with amazing coolness and seeming candor, answering each question appropriately. On being asked as to the difficulty regarding the Sheriff's bills, he remarked, in substance (handing the bills for examination to the Herald representative) as follows:—'I have been annoyed considerably relative to those accounts. I have asked for explanations frequently from the Under Sheriff, John T. Cumming, and he has failed to give them to me properly. There are several items in those bills which are outrageous. I have nothing personal against Sheriff Conner, but I must protect the people's interests while I am County Auditor and prevent them from being robbed. There is an item on those bills, 17 5 each for carrying prisoners to the Penitentiary, House of Refuge, &c., and it does not say where from. The same charge is made for bringing prisoners irom the Tombs to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Special Sessions. Why, the work can be easily done for thirty cents a head. Thousands of dollars can be saved to the county in this way. Then a discrepancy appears as to the reports of convictions in he Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions to the Secretary of State, for which the Sheriff claims fitty cents per head, and also twelve and a half cent item is leit out. I propose to allow him is appece to bringi

pleted. It was prepared yesterday:—

A. H. Green, Comptroller:—
Sin-The bills of Sheriff Conner for January, February and March are made up as follows:—
For conveying 589 convicts to Blackwell's and
Randall's Islands, at \$1.75.
For conveying 1.646 prisoners from City Prison to
Court of Over and Terminer, at \$1.75.
For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Over and Terminer, tieneral Sessions and Special Sessions, 5.447 at 58c. 3,225.50.
For summoning panels of Grand Jurors, 5 at \$10.00. 

\$390 00

For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c., 1646 at 50c... For maxing report to Sercetary of State of con-victions in Court of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, 6,487 at 25c... For summoning five panels of Grand Jurors at \$10.

(Caxed by statute at \$10, an average of \$1c. each).

For summoning 5,359 pent jurors, at \$1c.

For drawing 54 panels of jurors, at \$1.

For summoning constables to attend courts, 62 at \$1c. at 50c
For advertising proclamation....
For making proclamation....

Mr. Earle says that he may make some further alterations in the bills before he sends in this formal approval of items to the Comptroller. He has not thoroughly examined the statements. The bills for the quarter ending June, 1874, he proposes to stimulate manner. oils for the quarter ending vane, acts, ac proposed to estimate in a similar manner.

Thus stands the fight at present. Green's usual skirmishing is plainly observable so far. If shirs are brought by Conner the city will have to suffer in defending itself, and more debt be saddled upon the already over-burdened taxpayers.

#### ANOTHER CLERICAL ROMANCE.

A New Orleans Pastor Elopes with an Affinity-His Wife Follows and What Followed.

A singular story in connection with the "falling from grace" of another clergyman was told to a HERALD reporter yesterday, but for the truth of which the writer is not prepared to vouch.

A Methodist Episcopal clergyman has been for

some time past administering to the spiritual wei-

fare of a large and respectable congregation in

New Orleans. In the flock which this "good shepherd" undertook to lead was a woman of bewitching personal attractions, who conceived a more than platonic affection for her pastor, and which in time was fully and freely reciprocated by the divine, who, it should be stated, was a married man. Some three weeks ago the pastor and his it subsequently transpired, were claudestinely married in the Crescent City, and immediately alterwards left on a northward bound train, doubtless to seek some umbrageous nook, where first wives cease from troubling and at save conscience might be at rest. Suspecting the cause of her husband's absence, his spouse, accompanied by her little son, lost no time in following het peridious lord, and ultimately traced the guilty pair to Amenia, a thriving settlement on the line of the Hartem Railroad, and distant from New York about eighty-five miles. Here the indignant wife arrived yesterday morning, and found the object of her search, together with his morganatic mate, snugly domittled at a fashionable hotel. Face to face the parties met, and while both women thought fit to faint by way of a prejude to what followed, the guilty clergyman looked on complacently, as though asking the bystanders for an explanation of the sudden and extraordinary scene. Restoratives having been applied, both females quickly recovered their senses, and in an instant thereafter were dingently investigating each other's hair. The injured woman entreated the hotel keeper not to use unnecessary harshness towards cause of her husband's absence, his spouse, acafter were diffectly investigating each other's hair. The injured woman entreated the hotel keeper not to use unnecessary harshness towards her husband, since he had just promised to return home with her. When the landford discovered yesterday morning, however, that the reverend scoundre! had no innots wherewith to liquidate his indebtedness the dergyman and his partner were unceremoniously ejected from the house. The entire party then took a Harlem train for the city, the first wife taking care not to let him leave her for a moment, although she refused to pay passage fare except for herself and her little boy. This action on her part compelled the impecunions husband to deposit a diamond pin with the conductor as security for himself and the second wife, in order to escape being put off the train. It is also stated that both women quarrelled furiously during the entire length of the journey, much to the amusement of their fellow passengers. On arriving at the Forty-second street depot another exhibition took place, both women claiming a right to the clergyman. The first wife, however, carried her point by threatening to invoke the assistance of a policeman, and finally escorted her truant husband out of the depot, while the other woman defiantly brought the test.

THE REPORT OF CHARLICR'S DEATH.

#### THE REPORT OF CHARLICK'S DEATH.

The rumors, first of the dangerous illness and rapidly through the city yesterday afternoon, caused considerable excitement and a great deal of comment, especially among the few politicians

who still remain in town. At Police Headquarters, however, everything went on in the usual routine way, and the subject was little spoken of. The higher grade of officials showed no sign of being affected one way or the other by the news; but

way or the other by the news; but there was no disguising the fact that the intelligence created a positive feeling of sadness among the subordinate officers and the rank and file of the force, who, whatever might be the opinions of others concerning him, were able to remember many traits in Mr. Charlick's character that were anything but offensive to them.

Among the citizens who knew Mr. Charlick in private life and business relations there was an unmistakable expression of general sorrow over what they considered the melancholy news. The family of Mr. Charlick are spoken of in terms of the highest esteem and regard by all who know them, and they are the recipients of the sincerest sympathy coming right from the hearts of their friends and acquaintances.

A despatch received late last evening from a friend of Mr. Charlick, who is with him, states that so far from being dangerously iil, his health is quily improving.

SALE OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

By virtue of an act of the New Jersey Legislature approved March 27, 1874, the commissioners having the Stevens Battery in charge are authorized and directed to sell that noted vessel. Said commission consists of Governor Joel Parker, Vice hancellor Ami Dodd, W. W. Shippen and S. B. Dod. They have recently issued, in pamphiet form, and despatched throughout this and other countries, a full description of the battery. countries, a full description of the battery, as she now lies unfinished in dry dock at Hoboken, and as she was intended to be completed; showing her capacity for high speed and great carrying power, if finished for merchant service, as well as her superior qualities for oftensive and detensive war operations if completed, as originally designed, for an iron-ciad monitor or broadside battery. This description is complete with an offer to seil her to the highest bidder, bids to be delivered to the Governor of the State, to be publicly opened by the commissioners on the 2d day of November next, at noon.

In consequence of this notification the vessel has been visited within the past lew days and inspected by the representatives of four foreign governments, who have examined her with reference to purchase and completion as a war vessel, in which case it is claimed she would, in many respects, be the most formidable instrument of destruction affoat. The sale is positively to take place at the time specified, the proceeds to be paid into Court to await legal decisions in actions on behalf of certain claimants as heirs of the late Edwin A. Stevens and R. L. Stevens, who contest the property therein of the State under the will of Edwin A. Stevens, which bequeathed the Battery to New Jersey. As the time of sale is before the next meeting of Congress our own government cannot directly become the purchaser.

THE SPANISH STEAMER TOMAS. as she now lies unfinished in dry dock as

# THE SPANISH STEAMER TOWAS.

Yesterday the steamer Tomas commenced dis-Woodruff & Ropinson's wharf, in Brooklyn. When her cargo is out she will be taken on to the dry dock at Erie Basin, and a leak which she has sprung will be repaired. Fortunately it has not spring will be repaired. Fortunately it has not damaged her cargo; it is situated in the after compartment. Her Captain thought that no harm would be done in placing the Tomas upon the dry dock, but Mr. Mackay, the agent of Lloyds, underwriters of Lordon, in this city, has refused to allow her to go on the dry dock with a cargo in her. In addition to this Mr. John Roach, of the Morgan Iron Works, who has repaired the engines, reports that the screw of the Tomas is ioose.

## THE FIGHTING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The North Atlantic Steamship Conference-Competition Growing Flercer

It is said that strengous efforts are being made to re-establish the North Atlantic Steamship con-ference, by which a fixed rate of freight and passage money may be maintained between Liverpool and New York. It is conceded that the regular lines of steamers now engaged in the Liverpoo trade are losing money. Pine goods which pant forty shillings freight are now brought to New lork from Liverpool for ten and twelve, while dead weight, such as rails, soda, &c., which control to pay twenty shillings is now brought for five an it is an all the six shillings. Steerage passenger rates have as a fallen in like proportion, viz., from 52 to 52 10s. It is reported that should no arrangements be made by October next it will be indefinitely postponed, as all the steamers in New York will have plenty of cotton to carry home to England. Meanwhile some steamers are coming here laden with balast. It is impossibly to imagine the bitter rivary and ill feeling existing between the different Liverpool lines at the present moment. The dissensions, however, are advantageous to steerage passengers, who can now travel to Liverpool for \$11, and to merchafts in this country, who can import their goods at the lowest rates of freight ever heard of by steamers. The arrival of emigrants to this port is now about five thousand a week. York from Liverpool for ten and twelve, wante